MOTORISTS GUIDE YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

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READ REGULATIONS

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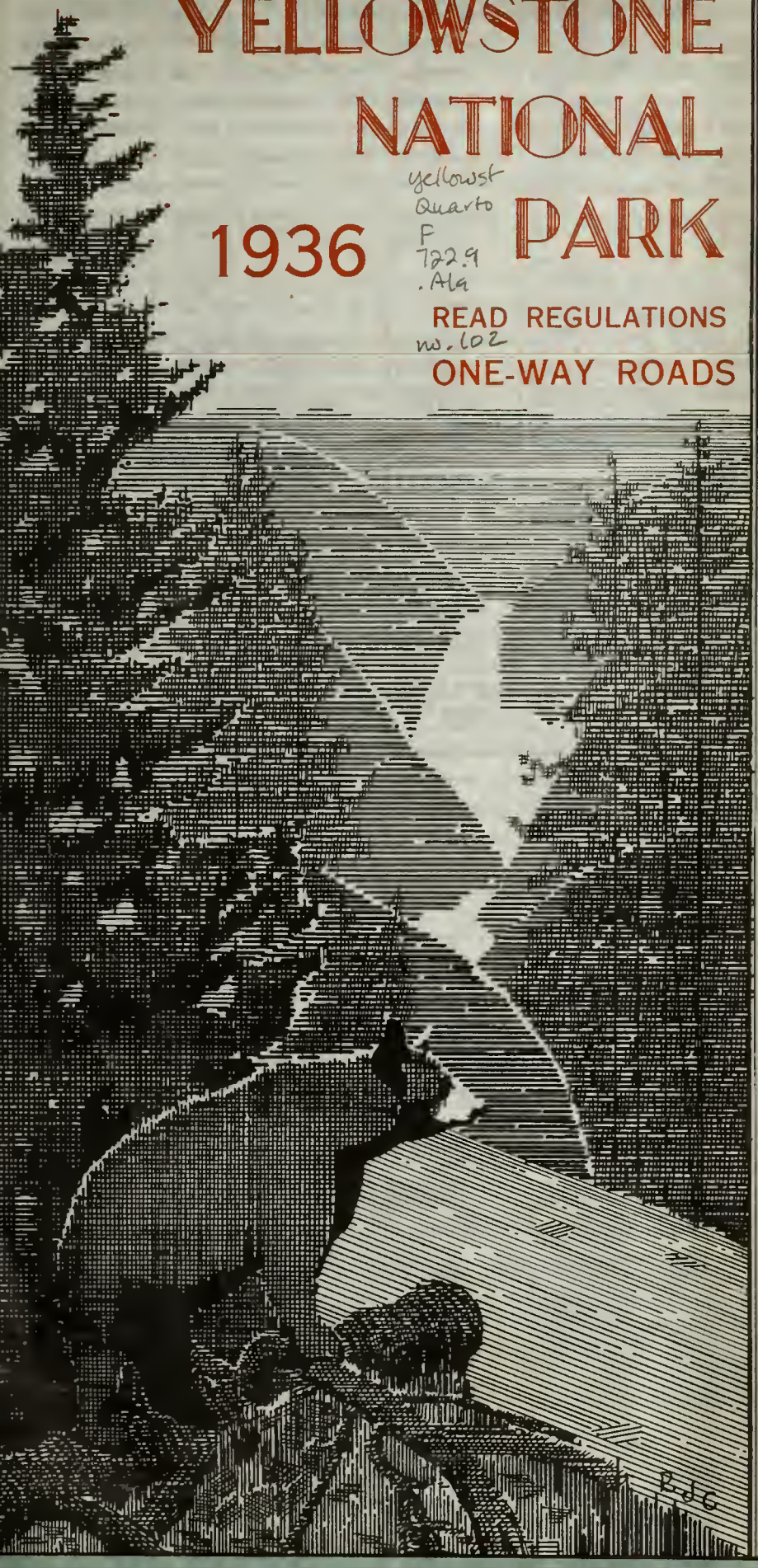
ONE-WAY ROADS



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

HAROLD L. ICKES, Secretary

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

ARNO B. CAMMERER, Director

MOTORISTS GUIDE

Read and Use This Guide Constantly. Unless you do follow its advice and directions, you will not see and enjoy this great Park. Keep this guide because it cannot be replaced except at the Park entrances and at the Information Offices at Mammoth, Old Faithful, and Fishing Bridge.

YOUR PARK AND YOUR OBLIGATION

Help us to protect your great Park. Strictly Observe all rules. Please report violations, particularly carving of initials on the beautiful and delicate Geyser and Hot Spring formations.

You have just entered Yellowstone National Park. You are within the portals of our largest playground, and the world's most amazing museum of volcanic phenomena.

The geysers, which here abound in greater numbers and magnificence than elsewhere in all the world, the sculptured Yellowstone Canyon, painted in all shades of the spectrum save blue, the great falls themselves, leaping from ledges of igneous rock, are eloquent of the tempestuous ages when all this region was torn with violent eruptions of volcanoes. Even the mountain profiles and the soft rolling surfaces are shapings of lava by many waters.

Yellowstone abounds with wild flower gardens, and over 80 per cent of its area is heavily timbered with great forests of pine, spruce, fir, and other varieties of trees. There are hundreds of lakes and streams of pure mountain water. It is our greatest wild animal sanctuary.

And this Park is yours. It was reserved in 1872 to be held forever for the benefit and enjoyment of the people of the United States. You, its owners, are free to see it and enjoy it in your own way, remembering, of course, that it must be preserved for those to come after you. You may live in the hotels or lodges, use the housekeeping cabins or camp out with your own equipment and supplies. You will need no guide for all the features and roads are well marked. You may stay days or weeks, as you choose. You may fish in its countless waters, without purchasing a license, climb its mountains, explore its canyons, study its wild life. **DON'T RUSH THROUGH THE PARK—ENJOY IT LEISURELY.**

THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

The National Park Service is here to serve you. Its regulations are in YOUR INTEREST to protect YOUR PROPERTY. In this you, as prudent owners, of course, will help. You, too, will warn the careless, and report those who deface these priceless and irreplaceable exhibits; for here, as elsewhere, there are always some thoughtless people.

We, the uniformed guardians, are few, and this property of yours is vast—3,471 square miles; so we greatly need your watchfulness and help. **Fire is our greatest enemy. Be careful with fire in the woods.** One great fire, started by even a cigarette stub, could ruin the beauty of the Yellowstone for a hundred years.

BE SURE YOU SEE YELLOWSTONE

One important word before you start on your journey. Having come so far, see Yellowstone National Park before you leave. Do not miss anything you can see from your car, or by a reasonable walk. If you ride horseback go on the trails into the wilderness regions. **ENJOY THE PARK LEISURELY.**

The viewing of two great spectacles is essential.

One is the hot-water phenomena, the geysers, the hot springs with their attendant terraces, and the paint pots.

The other is the exquisite canyon of the Yellowstone. See the Grand Canyon which inspired Moran to make his celebrated painting that hangs in the Capitol at Washington. Two views of this, famous the world over, will suffice if time is short. One is from Inspiration Point, on the left or north rim; the other is from Artist Point, reached by crossing Chittenden Bridge just above the Upper Falls. Five miles of driving will take you within a few steps of both.

DO NOT LEAVE THIS AREA WITHOUT VIEWING THE CANYON FROM BOTH INSPIRATION AND ARTIST POINTS.

If you want to walk trails that are among the most scenic in the world, leave your car at Canyon Hotel or Lodge and take the rim trails to Artist and Inspiration Points. The Artist Point Trail is one mile in length, the Inspiration Point Trail is two miles long. Also climb down the Uncle Toms Trail to the bottom of the Canyon.

WE INSIST that you see these great spectacles, but for the rest, you must choose for yourself. You have your automobile map in this guide, and the rangers are here to answer your questions. We strongly advise one thing: From the Canyon TAKE THE ROAD NORTH OVER DUNRAVEN PASS OR THE SUMMIT OF MOUNT WASHBURN. This is a wonderfully scenic road, wide and safe. Do not miss it. Take our advice, not the words of some other motorist who may not have had your capacity to appreciate and enjoy a magnificent view of mountains and forests.

THE GRAND LOOP ROAD

The Grand Loop Road is 145 miles in length, and is the highway system of the Park that makes accessible its greatest scenic features—The Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, the Geysers, the Hot Spring Terraces, Yellowstone Lake, Mt. Washburn, and Dunraven Pass.

Unless you travel over the entire Grand Loop Road you will not realize the full benefits of your visit to Yellowstone National Park.

Dunraven Pass and Tower Falls we again especially urge you to visit. On their section of the Grand Loop Road, the scenery is magnificent, and here too are the most beautiful wild flower gardens of the Park. Be sure you do not miss them.

OTHER PARK ROADS

The highway system within Yellowstone Park embraces 310 miles of roads, not all of which are as well improved as the Grand Loop.

There are the five approach roads to the Grand Loop from the main gateways—The North or Gardiner, the West or West Yellowstone, the East or Cody, the Northeast or Cooke, and the South or Snake River entrances; there is the road from the Northwest or Gallatin Entrance to West Yellowstone.

Besides the above there are 49 miles of approach roads outside the Park, which are maintained by the National Park Service, 24 miles of the East approach through the Shoshone National Forest, and 25 miles of the South approach through the Teton National Forest from Moran to the Park line.

DIRECTION OF TRAVEL

In order that your tour of the Yellowstone may be comfortable, safe, and complete, we route traffic around the Grand Loop Road in one direction only, that is in the direction opposite to the hands of a clock.

For instance, if you enter the Park at the eastern or Cody Gateway, you should go first to Yellowstone Lake, thence on the Grand Loop to the Grand Canyon, thence to Tower Falls, thence to Mammoth Hot Springs, and finally to the Geysers. Or, if you enter at the Western entrance, you should first go to the Geysers, thence to Yellowstone Lake, and on around the Grand Loop.

On certain sections of the Grand Loop, this traffic control plan is modified. Consult Rule 6 of the Automobile Rules and Regulations below for further information, but do not deviate from this control system except in emergency. Your trip will be more enjoyable and complete if you take the regular route.

THE PARK MILEPOST SYSTEM

The milepost signs in Yellowstone National Park are diamond-shaped steel signs with raised letters, which are in every case initials of a junction point on the loop road system or a Park gateway. As a measure of economy these signs have not always been placed exactly 1 mile apart. Fractions of miles have sometimes been dropped in order that two mileage signs might always be placed on one steel post. For instance, between Gardiner, the north gateway, and Mammoth Hot Springs a speedometer indicates that the distance is slightly over 5 miles, yet the mileage signs state the distance as exactly 5 miles.

The following is a key to the milepost initials.

N. E.	North entrance, at Gardiner, Mont.
W. E.	West entrance, at West Yellowstone, Mont.
E. E.	East entrance, 53 miles west of Cody, Wyo.
S. E.	South entrance, 25 miles north of Moran, Wyo.
M. S.	Mammoth Hot Springs, where the north approach road joins the loop system.
N. J.	Norris Junction near Norris Geyser Basin, where a road leads directly across the Park to the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone.
M. J.	Madison Junction, where the west approach road joins the loop system.
O. F.	Old Faithful, at the head of Upper Geyser Basin.
W. T.	West Thumb of Yellowstone Lake, where the south approach road joins the loop system.
L. J.	Lake Junction, where the east or Cody approach road joins the loop system.
C. J.	Canyon Junction, where a road leads directly across the Park from the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone to Norris Basin.
T. J.	Tower Junction, where the road to the buffalo ranch and Cooke, Mont., leaves the loop system.
MT. W.	Summit of Mount Washburn.
C. E.	Cooke Entrance, 4 miles southwest of Cooke, Mont., where the northeast approach road from Red Lodge joins the park highway system.

There is a ranger station near each of the above entrances and junction points.

GUIDE BOOKS—GET ONE

You will add greatly to the enjoyment of your trip if you will procure a guidebook of the Park, and refer to it as you go from one point of interest to another. At headquarters, at the ranger stations, and information offices, the National Park Service distributes free of charge a Government booklet describing all of the principal features of the Park, the geyser and hot-springs phenomena, the canyons, lakes, mountains, forests, birds, animals, and fish. This booklet also contains the rules and regulations of the park. It has a few illustrations.

The Haynes guidebook, an elaborately illustrated volume, approved by the National Park Service, is on sale in the hotels, lodges, stores, picture shops, and Park information offices, at 75 cents.

AUTOMOBILE AND MOTORCYCLE REGULATIONS

The following is an abstract of the motor vehicle rules:

1. When a car is rented for the park trip, it cannot be admitted unless the owner has a Government franchise to operate in the Park.
2. Motor trucks are subject to special restrictions and special permit fees.
3. Motorcycles are admitted to the Park.
4. At the Park gateway, a permit, good for the entire season must be procured, and must be kept for identification in the park.
5. Fees for permits are $3.00 for automobiles and $1.00 for motorcycles.
6. During the season the north, west and east park gateways are open from 6:00 a. m. to 12:00 midnight; the south and northeast gateways from 6:00 a. m. to 10:00 p. m.

6. (Quoted in full) Direction.—Travel over the road from Old Faithfull to West Thumb is limited to one-way travel in the direction stated.

Travel over the Mt. Washburn Road is limited to one-way travel, beginning at Dunraven Pass.

Motorists are advised to drive around the "Loop" road in the direction opposite to that of the hands of a clock. This direction is required on the roads referred to above. The reverse direction, may, however, be taken on the other roads.

The Superintendent of the Park has authority to change routing of cars if necessary.

7. Speed limits are 15 miles per hour on grades, curves, and in restricted areas; not exceeding 45 miles per hour on straight stretches.

8. Relates to passing teams. Teams have the right of way.
9. Relates to overtaking vehicles.
10. Muffler cut-outs must be closed at all times within the Park boundaries.

11. Relates to accidents and stopovers.

12. Automobiles must be equipped with head and tail lights. Dim headlights when meeting other vehicles.
14. Horns shall be sounded when approaching curves, and before passing other vehicles or pedestrians.

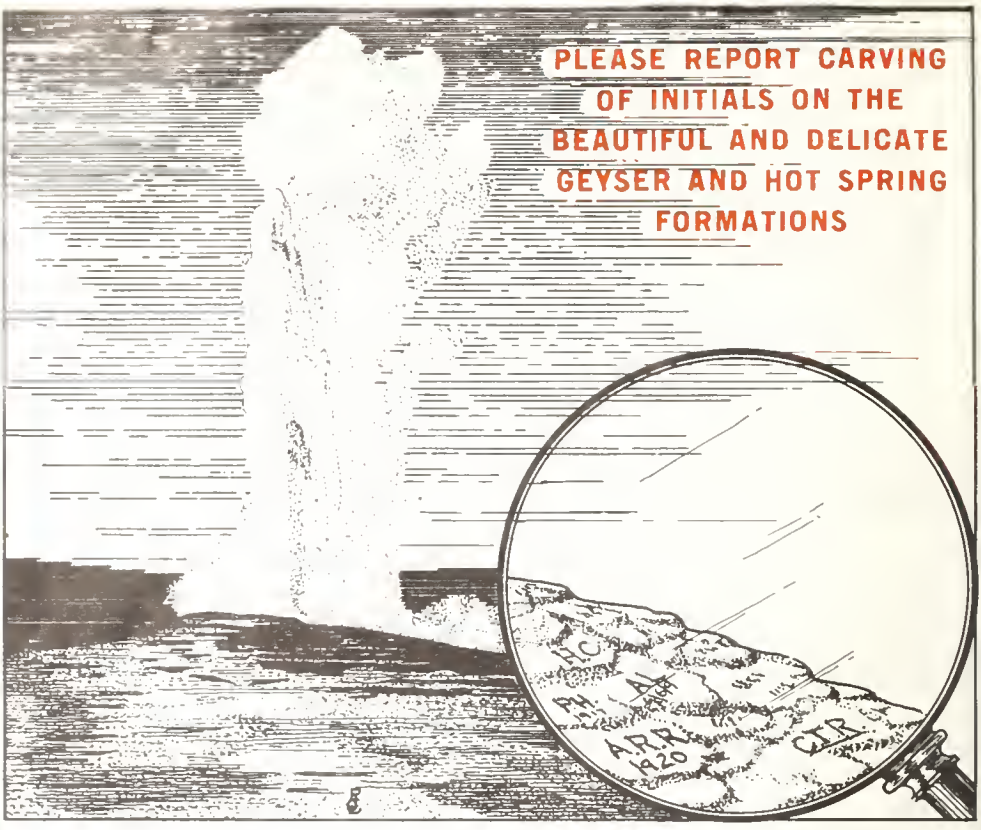
15. Violation of the automobile rules and regulations is a misdemeanor and is punishable by a fine of not more than $500, or imprisonment of not exceeding 6 months or both, plus costs of proceedings, or the automobile permit may be cancelled, and the offender ejected from the Park, or any combination of these penalties may be imposed.

FIRE—DESECRATION—ARREST—FINE—IMPRISONMENT

In addition to the automobile rules the following sections of the rules and regulations, which are the law of the Park, should ever be kept in mind and faithfully observed:

1. PRESERVATION OF NATURAL FEATURES AND CURIOSITIES.—It is forbidden to remove or injure the sediments or incrustations around the geysers, hot springs, or steam vents; or to deface the same by written inscriptions or otherwise; or to throw any object or substance into the springs or steam vents; or to injure or disturb in any manner or to carry off any of the mineral deposits, specimens, natural curiosities, or wonders within the Park; or to ride or drive upon any of the geyser or hot spring formations, or to turn stock loose to graze in their vicinity.

The destruction, injury, defacement, or disturbance in any way of the public buildings, signs, equipment, or other property, trees,



flowers, vegetation, rocks, minerals, animal, bird, or other life is prohibited: *Provided*, That flowers may be gathered in small quantities when, in the judgment of the Superintendent, their removal will not impair the beauty of the park.

2. CAMPING.—In order to preserve the natural scenery of the Park and to provide pure water and facilities for keeping the Park clean, permanent camp sites have been set apart for visitors touring the Park in their own conveyances and no camping is permitted outside the specially designated sites. These camps have been used during past seasons; they will be used daily this year and for many years to come. It is necessary, therefore, that the following rules be strictly enforced for the protection of the health and comfort of those who visit the Park in their own conveyances:

(*a*) Combustible rubbish shall be burned on campfires, and all other garbage and refuse of all kinds shall be placed in garbage cans, or, if cans are not available, placed in the pits provided at the edge of camp. At new or unfrequented camps garbage shall be burned or buried.

Keep the camp grounds clean.

(*b*) There are thousands of visitors every year to each camp site and the water in the creeks and streams adjacent is not safe to drink. The water supply provided is pure and wholesome and it must be used. If, however, the water supply is not piped to grounds, consult rangers for sources to use. Contamination of watersheds of water supplies or of any water used for drinking purposes is prohibited. They are indicated by signs, pipe-lines, and dams. **There is plenty of pure water; be sure you get it.**

(*c*) Campers and others shall not wash clothing or cooking utensils or pollute in any other manner the waters of the Park. Bathing in any of the streams near the regularly traveled thorofares in the Park, is not permitted without suitable bathing clothes.

(*e*) Wood for fuel shall be taken from dead or fallen trees.

(*h*) No camp shall be made within 25 feet of any well defined water course, water hydrant, or main road.

3. FIRES.—Fires constitute one of the greatest perils to the Park; they shall not be kindled near trees, dead wood, moss, dry leaves,

forest mold, or other vegetable refuse, but in some open space on rocks or earth. On the public camp grounds the regular fire places constructed for the convenience of visitors should be used. Should camp be made in a locality where no such open space exists or is provided, the dead wood, moss, dry leaves, etc., shall be scraped away to the rock or earth over an area considerably larger than that required for the fire. Fires shall be lighted only when necessary, and when no longer needed they shall be completely extinguished and all embers and bed smothered with earth or water so that there remains no possibility of reignition.

The use of firecrackers and fireworks in the Park is prohibited except with the written permission of the Superintendent.

Especial care shall be taken that no lighted match, cigar, or cigarette is dropped in any grass, twigs, leaves, or tree mould.

4. BEARS.—Feeding directly from the hand, touching, teasing, or molesting bears is prohibited. Persons photographing bears do so at their own risk and peril.

14. DOGS AND CATS.—Dogs and cats are prohibited on the Government lands in the Park, except that upon written permission, secured upon entrance, they may be taken through the Park provided they are kept under leash, crated, or otherwise under restrictive control of the owner at all times-while in the Park.

17. The Government is in no way responsible for any kind of accident.

19. FINES AND PENALTIES.—Persons who render themselves obnoxious by disorderly conduct or bad behavior shall be subjected to the punishment hereinafter prescribed for violation of the foregoing regulations, or they may be summarily removed from the Park by the Superintendent.

Any person who violates any of the foregoing regulations shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be subject to a fine of not more than $500 or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, and be adjudged to pay all costs of the proceedings.

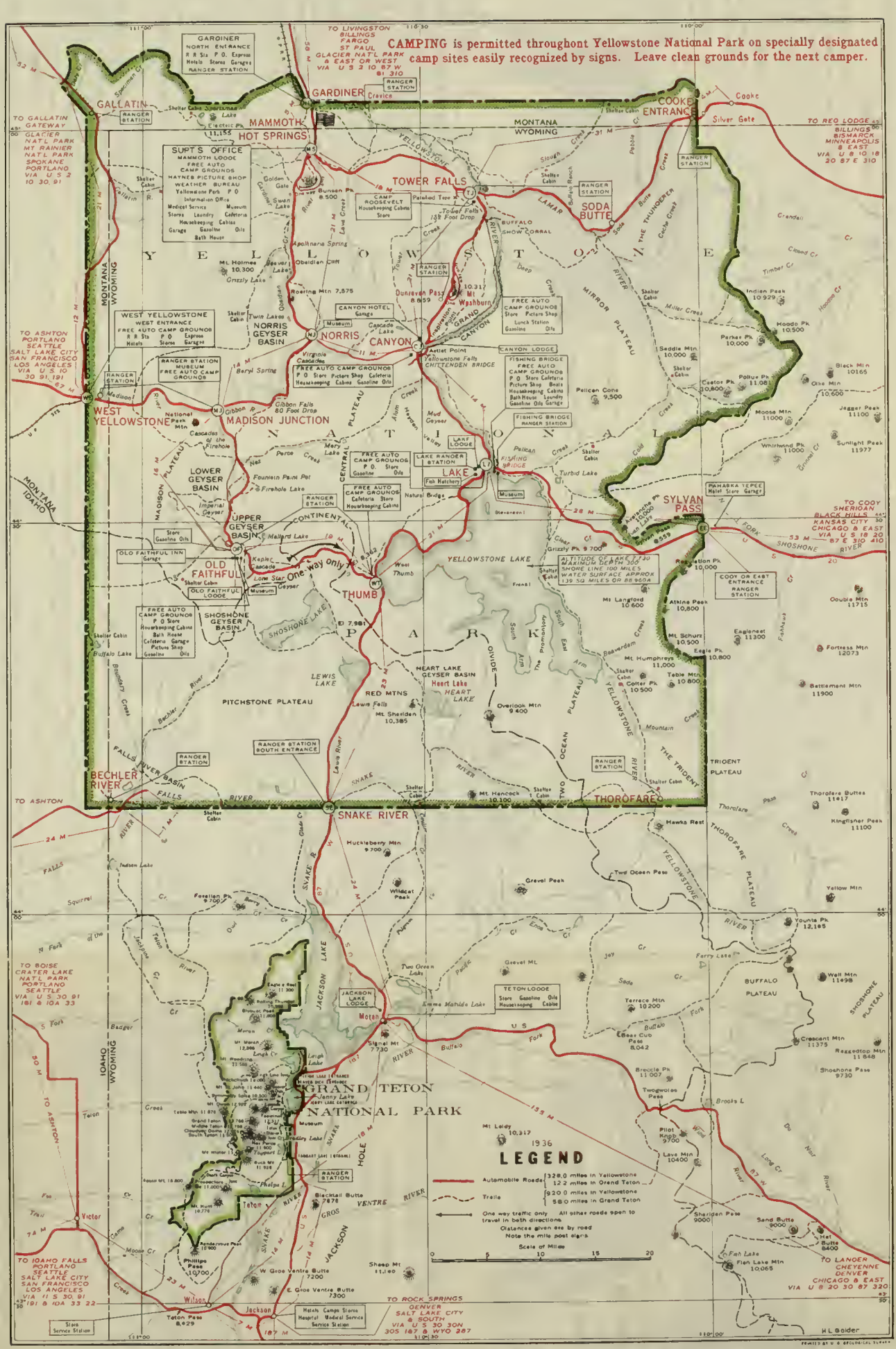
ADMINISTRATION OF THE PARK

Yellowstone Nartional Park is in charge of the Superintendent, Roger W. Toll, whose office is at Mammoth Hot Springs, the Park headquarters. Comments should be addressed to this officer in writing. The telephone service also is available for notifying either the Superintendent or nearest ranger station in emergencies, reporting of reckless driving, forest fires, etc.

GUIDE AND INFORMATION SERVICE

Ranger naturalists conduct parties at Mammoth, Madison Junction, Old Faithful, Thumb, Yellowstone Lake, Canyon, Fishing Bridge, and Norris. Many lectures also are given in the evenings and this service is rendered by the National Park Service ranger naturalists without charge or obligation of any kind.

The central Information Bureau and Park Museum are located at Mammoth Hot Springs. Branch museums are situated at Old Faithful, Norris, Madison Junction, and Fishing Bridge. Maps and publications relating to all of the National Parks of the United States, are available at the Mammoth, Old Faithful, and Fishing Bridge museums. And there are uniformed rangers throughout the Park, and questions are gladly answered at hotels, lodges, stores, and picture shops.



GUIDE MAP OF YELLOWSTONE AND GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARKS